

TO THE PUBLIC.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
 DAILY APPEAL, one year \$10.00
 WEEKLY APPEAL, one year \$5.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion 1¢ each subsequent insertion 1/2¢ each. Square advertisements in front of the paper, 10 cents per line each insertion. Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as follows: 10¢ per line for the first insertion, 5¢ per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY APPEAL will be charged half of the daily rates. Local notices, 5¢ per line for the first insertion, and 2 1/2¢ per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY APPEAL will be charged half of the daily rates. Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY APPEAL will be charged half of the daily rates. Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY APPEAL will be charged half of the daily rates.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on Public Events, solicited from every part of the United States.

ANNE L. KEATING & CO.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 25, 1869.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

The Memphis Post, of yesterday evening, makes certain assertions in reply to the editorial in yesterday's APPEAL, which being of a somewhat personal nature, would have been left for an answer until the return of Mr. KEATING, who is now temporarily absent from the city on business, had not Mr. GEORGE R. RUTTER called upon us and made over his own signature the following grave imputation and question of veracity between himself and the editors of the Post:

In the article referred to the Post says:

We alluded to Mr. Keating that long before Mr. Butler was called to Nashville he had repeatedly asked us why we did not favor Mr. Keating with the money obtained by him from the Tennessee National Bank. Mr. Butler had shown us a letter calling upon the editor of the APPEAL to account for some six thousand dollars which (Butler) said he intended to have published in the APPEAL under further similar reference.

Mr. RUTTER denounces both allegations here made as willful and deliberate lies. He denies that he ever showed any letter, or made the remarks attributed to him.

Mr. RUTTER further states—

1st. That the editors of the Post obtained money from him to be used for political purposes.

2d. That he (RUTTER) was induced to take stock in the Post.

3d. That he (RUTTER) paid EATON (of the Post) money for manipulating the affairs of the bank, and that he never received the "scratch of the pen" for said money.

4th. The statement that Gen. JOHN EATON received all the money which he got from the bank in a legitimate commercial way, is false. EATON and SENEX having met him (RUTTER) at Iuka Springs, and there both received money from him, for which there never was a "scratch of a pen" nor given in a "commercial" way either.

5th. Mr. KEATING obtained no money from the bank, except on endorsed paper, and the accommodations extended to him were strictly of a commercial character.

These statements Mr. RUTTER made in presence of witnesses, and also signed his name to them. This, in our opinion, relieves Mr. KEATING of anything further to say in the matter. In order, however, that the public may know in how much the APPEAL's neighborly relations with the School Fund windfall, we subjoin the following card of Mr. JOHN AINSIEB, proprietor and business manager of the APPEAL:

THE SCHOOL FUND.

The Evening Post of Tuesday contained an intimation that somebody in the APPEAL's neighborhood knew something about \$12,000 of the School Fund. An answer was made editorially to this intimation, and I regret that it should have left the matter in such a shape that the Post could return to its insinuations. I have been connected with the APPEAL, in the capacity of Business Manager, and as proprietor, from February 1st, 1867, up to the present time, and I assert that the statement, or insinuation, that anyone connected with this paper, either as proprietor or employee, ever received a dollar of the School Fund, is a base, willful and deliberate falsehood.

JOHN AINSIEB, Proprietor and Business Manager Memphis Appeal.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We should like to see our merchants and business men coming up promptly and subscribing to the capital stock of the Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Society, recently chartered by the General Assembly of Tennessee. We hope that none will be so short-sighted, as we have heard a few have intimated, as to insist that the farmers should take all the stock in an association of this character. The merchant is much interested as the farmer in having a flourishing agriculture. He handles the products of the farmer, and his business is much increased by it. If the farmer prospers, he is sure to succeed. If the country flourishes, the city must reap the benefit. In everything that tends to make the products of the soil, the city man, whether merchant or mechanic, is as directly interested as the farmer himself. We can not regard a man who will endeavor to shirk his duties and throw the whole burden of such an enterprise upon the farmer, as being unworthy of support, and we are sure there are few, if any, of our liberal minded business men who will avail themselves of such a subterfuge. If the present enterprise should be properly supported and sustained by all classes of the community, we shall look to see the very best results flow from its success. Let it be sustained in a proper spirit, and the right kind of men selected to manage it, and we shall soon become the leading agricultural and commercial community in the whole South.

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Proceedings of the Tennessee River Convention.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Admitted in Caucus—The House of Representatives, Wilson, Allison and Hubbard, made \$200,000—Memphis and Pacific Railroad—Also the House of Representatives of New York charged with causing 65,000 illegal votes—Baltimore and the President—Disabilities—An other Bill.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

WASHINGTON, February 23, 1869.

BADLY REJECTED.

The course of the Senate toward the President elect in his declared policy for a repeal of the civil tenures-of-office act was subjected to the test of party machinery to-day, in the shape of a Radical caucus, composed of all of the Radical Senators. There were present when the caucus was called to order fifty-one Radical Senators. It appeared that the secret motive had been called by the opponents of the repeal of the civil tenures law. This act once brought to their feet the friends of repeal, who, through Senator Morton and others, declared that they did not intend to be bound by any party decision unless it decided for the immediate and unconditional abolition of that law. Indeed, they were not willing to accept any of the proposed modifications which were pending in the Senate, but favored a concurrence with the House bill for abolishing the obnoxious statute. Mr. Fessenden said that the caucus was called to restrict the powers of a bad executive, and he questioned if he had not after all resulted in more harm than good. Mr. Morton repeated his arguments made in the Senate for repeal, and thought the new President ought to come into power unshackled by any of the restrictive legislation which had been thrown around President Johnson.

If this were done Gen. Grant would be left free to remove corrupt officials, to more efficiently collect the revenue, and to carry out the reformation and reform policy indicated in the President's late speech. Messrs. Thayer, Graham and Harlan followed on the same side, and Harlan took the opposite view.

Finally, after more discussion, pro and con, Mr. Wilson said this law was passed to restrict Andrew Johnson's wickedness, and he thought that if the House bill were passed, the President would send it back with an insulting veto, over which it could hardly be passed in the rush at the closing hours of the session. The Forty-first Congress would meet at once, the new Administration would be in power and in harmony with that Congress. The views of the President elect would be more positively known on this question, and for spirit and with more light before him. He therefore moved that the whole matter be indefinitely postponed. By this time the caucus had dwindled to thirty Senators. The rest, weary with the debate and disgusted with caucus machinery, had withdrawn. A vote at 6:30 p.m. was taken, and Wilson's motion adopted by twenty-two affirmative votes, the negative not voting. The friends of repeal, however, who were mostly absent, don't intend to abide by this decision.

MEMPHIS, EL PASO AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The passage of the joint resolution by the House to-day giving to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad the right of way through the public domain, is in some sense a national recognition, and thus far is regarded of importance by its friends. This is the route preferred by all the Southern Senators and Representatives, and the same in which General Fremont is interested. There was a severe contest, but the vote for it was overwhelming.

BRIEFER-DIRECT CHARGES.

Considerable of a sensation was created among Congress to-day by the exhibition of a Circular Radical paper, which makes positive statements, which it claims can be substantiated by documentary evidence, that Representatives Wilson, Allison and Hubbard, of Iowa, have received one hundred thousand dollars for getting through Congress a bill to change the location of the Sioux City branch of the Pacific Railroad.

NEW YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

The committee enter into immense detail relative to the alleged frauds, and actually maintain that the Democrats cast sixty-five thousand fraudulent votes in the State of New York in November election. Twenty thousand or less than half of this number, they claim, were cast in the city of New York. The committee wind up by recommending the following: First, A new naturalization law. Second, A bill to prohibit the Supreme and Superior Courts of New York city from limiting naturalization papers. Third, A bill to punish fraudulent voting in the election of Congressmen and President, by indictment in the United States Courts. Fourth, A bill providing for a uniform day of electing members of Congress. Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, is preparing an elaborate and extensive report on the subject, exposing the partnership and the wickedness of the evidence of the majority.

BALTIMORE IS HOSPITABLE.

The Mayor of Baltimore and a committee of the Baltimore City Council called at the Executive mansion this morning. The Mayor presented to the President the resolutions passed by the Council of that city, tendering to the President the hospitalities of Baltimore during his passage through that place en route to Nashville at the close of his administration. Representative Phelps, of Maryland, accompanied them to the White House. Mayor Banks read the resolutions and addressed the President in a few brief remarks.

The President expressed his gratitude at the compliment, and in reference to the invitation said he would be glad to accept it.

DISABILITIES.

The Reconstruction Committee have agreed to report another bill to relieve sundry persons from their political disabilities. Among them are several Kentucky officials, disfranchised by the fourteenth amendment.

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WEATHER AND RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, February 24.—The river is falling, with nine feet two inches in the last twenty-four hours.

The John Kigour arrived, and the Indiana departed for New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, February 24.—The City of Cairo and Henry Adams departed and the Hudson arrived.

The weather is clear. Heavy ice is running above.

Cairo, February 24.—The weather is mild.

Dayton—Westmorland, 9 p.m.; Baltimore, 11 p.m.; Wm. Brown, 12 m. Up-Julia, 9 p.m.; Mississippi, 8 p.m.

The Underwriter goes to the relief of the Poor.

New Orleans, February 24.—Departed—Richmond, for Louisville; Magnolia, for Cairo; Alaska, for Cincinnati; Lady Gay and Emma No. 3. Arrived—Pauline Carroll, Virginia; Sunday two boats.

CINCINNATI, February 24.—Arrived—Louisiana, for New Orleans. Departed—Sam Hale, for Memphis.

HAWAII.

HAWAII, February 24.—The naval expedition to La Guana was completely successful. The fortifications were first bombarded by the fleet, and then by the land forces, and the work was carried by assault. The rebels withdrew and retreated into the country. A permanent garrison of regulars were left in the town, and the Hawaiian monarchy was completely destroyed. The Hawaiian monarchy was completely destroyed. The Hawaiian monarchy was completely destroyed.

The sugar manufacturers demand relief from the burdens of taxation, and protection for their products, which they claim have increased one-third. The press advocates the re-establishment of export duties.

Three thousand Spanish troops have left for the interior of Cuba.

Thirty-four sugar plantations in one district, and several whole plantations, have been destroyed by the insurgents.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—In the Senate, to-day, the copper tariff bill was passed over the President's veto by a vote of 38 to 12.

The House Committee on Postoffice Roads have rendered an adverse report on the several schemes of E. B. Washburn, M. G. Hubbard and J. F. Hall.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 24.—A large fire occurred at two o'clock this morning, on Camp street, opposite the Times' office, destroying Heath's furniture house and badly damaging John M. Bell's millinery. The cause of the fire, the upper stories of which were occupied by photographers, book-binders, and as offices. Loss on stocks, \$100,000, two-thirds of which has been insured. The building was owned in New York, and was fully insured.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

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